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The average circulation of The Daily Republican for the three months ending December 31 was 12,076, and of The Sunday Republican 6316, an increase in the Daily of 585, and in the Sunday of 1028 over the same period of 1880.

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SPRINGFIELD, MONDAY, JANUARY 30:

Chester A. Arthur is a politician of parts. Some people wonder that he does not give all the offices to the stalwarts. Possibly the president has a high opinion of the converting power of post-offices and the like.

The brilliant Mr Blaine has waked up the British hop, that's a fact. The noble beast lashes his sides and roars right lustily. The menagerie had been peaceful for so long that the din is quite wearing to delicate nerves. But what a president James G. Blaine would make, ch, gentlemen? A "foreign policy," you know, would do so much toward creating a national feeling, and all that!

It is rather amusing to witness the silence of those newspapers which have bitherto been the special champions of James G. Blaine, professional candidate for the presidency, since the publication of the ex-secretary of state's South American correspondence. The situation is not unlike that in which a certain farmer found himself. He wished to break a promising steer, and baying no animal to put in with the beast bent his own head under the yoke. The pair went all right until some maheious boy scared the steer, who elevated his tail and went tearing off, dragging the unfortunate human animal at a thundering pace toward the town. "Somebody 'head us off! Some-bo-dy he-ad us off." cried the granger, the words being jerked all to pieces as he flew, "here come two damned fools yoked 'up together!"

All the talk about the situation of parties on the tariff issue in this Congress is liable to be based on misapprehension until the two branches have had debate and division on two or three significant questions. The House is quite likely to take up some of the bills amending the tariff this week. The country will watch the developments with interest. The defection of Sherman from the support of the Morrill commission bill, as not vigorous enough for the occasion, is likely to have an important effect on the destiny of that measure. By the way, whatever else may be said of John Sherman, his complete readiness to deal with questions of this kind in an independent way rank him with Edmunds as one of the most useful men in the

The Boston Herald sympathizes with Gambetta in his defeat and cannot understand why the present Assembly rejects the scrutin de liste when the last adopted it. It agrees with Gambetta "that the coherency of party is 'altogether too weak in France." Has not our independent contemporary heard enough of this sort of talk at home to be a little suspicious of it in France? If this scheme were carried, argues the Herald, "Gambetta would have the 'compact majority be desires,' which would be "very greatly in his favor." Exactly, and it strikes us that the Herald, instead of denounce ing the Assembly as "fickle" (the present Assembly never voted on the question before). should consider whether it is wise to build up compact majorities in republics devoted to the personal fortunes of great political leaders. For, please to observe, there is no question now of a republican majority at all times in the French Senate and Assembly. What the late premier of France wanted was a Gambettist majority. The Senate wisely declines to indorse his project to that end.

Wendell Phillips thinks all federal officials ought to be chosen by popular vote of the ocalities which they serve. The scheme is attractive, but is not practicable and not worth trying until other and less revolutionary expedients have been tried for the reformation of the distribution of patronage. This would destroy the partisanship of the service, because democratic communities would elect democratic officials and republican districts republican officials, but it would have the evil effect to give one section a great preponderance of officials of one party and another section a majority of those of the other. The principle of popular election might be followed, it seems to us, in the appointment of postmasters. Let each community, upon the occurrence of a vacancy in its postmastership, nominate by votes three persons, not all of one party, of whom the president or postmaster-general, as the case may be, should appoint one for postmaster. This would give the local constituency a voice, without destroying the responsibility of the subordinate to the power which appoints him. We should like to see valid practical objections raised to this plan for the appointment of post-

The estimated cost of Capt Eads's ship railroad across the isthmus is \$75,000,000, and the company asks the United States government to guarantee 6 per cent dividends on \$50,000,000 of the amount for 15 years. In return the company net receipts in excess of the 6 per cent to the one dubious transaction after another, until the | done itself grievous wrong by its illiberal

masters.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN is Three Cents a government on account of advances it may have made, and to give the United States the right to regulate tolls. and in doing that to discriminate in favor of American and Mexican commerce The Mexican government will exempt all property of the road from taxation for 99 years. allow free importation during that time of al material and supplies, grant a right of way half a mile wide, give 1,000,000 acres of land out right, and protect the works at all times with army and navy. The proposed route is so much further north that the distance by it from New York to San Francisco is 1500 miles shorter than by way of Panama.

> The question which The Republican proposed Saturday morning as to President Arthur's share in the Chili-Peruvian business is now the subject of a lively controversy between the president and Mr Blaine. The latter claims that the president knew of his interest in and favor to a scheme suggested to him two years ago by the Nicaraguan minister for a confederation of the South American republics under our protection and sauctioned his consequent opposition to the dismemberment of Peru. He claims that Arthur changed his ground after changing secretaries of state. The president, on the other hand, is said to be greatly astonished by the language of Mr Blaine's instructions t Trescott and to consider that Blaine misrepresented to him the tenor of those instructions From this it would appear that Mr Arthur never saw the document in question. If this is so, it cannot fail to be regarded as a great oversight in the performance of his official duty by the president of the United States. It will be impossible to make this affair creditable, either to Mr Blaine or to President Authur, except that the latter had sense enough to see the folly of the Blaine policy. The precise time when he awoke to this is likely to be known, now that Mr Blaine has had his say.

Counterfeit Statesmanship. Mr Blaine's statesmanship is of the Beaconsfield pattern. Beaconsfield diverted the attention of England from the troublesome questions of internal reform which Gladstone had been arging. Electoral reform, church reform, land reform, Irish reform, all went into the back ground. England was to be the regulator of Europe, to check the arrogance of Russia, and preserve and regenerate Turkey. She was to develop a splendid oriental empire, and Victoria was made an eastern empress. We know what came of it all. Turkey was not regener ated, the Christian nationalities were protected only after Russia by a bloody war had enforced their claims, wanton war was kindled in Afghanistan and south Africa. England helped nobody and gained nothing. The Beaconsfield ministry fell, and Glaustone's ministry had to patch up. its blunders and make good its deficits. Then on the liberal ministry fell the work of dealing with the tremendous home problems, notably that of Ireland, which Beaconsfield had absolutely neglected to play a sham Don Quixote

Mr Blaine's projects seem to have included little less than a political millenium for the western continent. The Chilian lion and Peruvian lamb were to lie down together. confederation of American republics loomed large on the near horizon. Europeans were to have nothing to do with the oceanic canalexcept furnishing money to build it. There were obstacles in the way, -a total indisposition of the South American states to accept our services as big brother, the want of any army or navy and an inconvenient treaty or two. But to minds of the Napoleonic order there is noth ing impossible. Navies can be built and armies raised; big brothers have a traditional way of dealing with reluctant small brothers; and as a promising beginning to get rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, England was smartly snubbed when she was feeling more kindly toward us than ever before.

But Garfield is dead, and his brilliant premier has given place to the prosaic Jerseyman Frelinghuysen. The play is stopped at the beginning of the first act. And apparently the great American people has got to tend to the chores is a Unitarian, and has been these 40 years in its own back-yard-pretty hefty chores, too. | nobody has mistaken him for anything else; and There is the tariff coming up for revision, with I during all that time on his occasional visits or our whole system of foreign and domestic trade | summer sojourns in his native town he has and manufacture affected by it. There is a been accustomed to address his fellow-citizens radical reform of our whole civil service, pro- in the Congregational church. The society put posed at once from the two opposite camps by up a new meeting-house about 10 years ago and Rendleton and by Dawes. And, not to mention he helped to dedicate it; his discourse, distinctly other triffes, the Mormon business is as big a Lembodying his liberal belief, was bound tojob as the gountry has tackled for a good gether with the minister's, and so preserved while. It is proposed—and the proposition But this last summer he was suddenly discovcomes in definite shape from so sober a man as | ered to be a dreadful and mischievous heretic. Mr Edmunds-to attempt root and branch "casting contempt upon the word of God and work with a social institution rooted in the 'the blood of his Son." What had he done? He fanatical devotion of a numerous, highly organ- | had delivered by invitation, as so many time ized and stubborn community. If we are going | before, a sermon in the village church; it was to cut out this huge cancer, it needs strong more polemical than he had essayed before, but hand and cool head, an army in Utah and it was most elaborately based upon scriptural steady statesmanship at Washington. We must | authority, and was in fact half made up of citanot repeat the 1857 experience, when the Mor- I tions of the Bible. The major part mons laughed at Joe Johnston in the field and this sermon, containing all that is objected it's perhaps as well that crusading to Patagonia | few weeks ago, and our readers will bear testiand Labrador should wait till the home lot is mony that it was inspired with the Christian

In his novels Beaconsfield showed with perfect frankness the motive of his statesmanship. Foreign and domestic policy, free trade, conquest, reform, all are pictured as merely counters in the game of personal ambition. The end is always the same, -that the hero shall become can only exercise the Yankee faculty of guessing. Johnson's sermon, also by council; and there

One or two differences in this case are obvious. schism they may plunge. Mr Johnson Beaconsfield was chosen by the English nation issues an open letter to them, marked as its ruler; he went before the people, au- by the plainest of speech and nounced his program, made his canvass, and them truly that they should retrace their steps ple accepted him and made themselves recounts them have been many besides their responsible for him. But Mr Blaine has not been chosen by the people to be anything or do anything; they chose satisfy the hunger of your souls with dry crusts a very different man; and it was while this man lay at death's door, and in the first | 'manna from heaven and living water from the months of his successor's rule, that a mere sec- 'ever open fountains of truth." This is good retary in the cabinet introduced a revolution in advice; it is a pity Mr Johnson should weaken it the whole aim and spirit of our policy toward by telling people of Peacham in conclusion that foreign nations. There is another difference: he did mean to endow by his will a first-rate will agree to transport all ships, troops, property | Through a long life of political warfare | school in their midst, but that now he will do and mails of this government free for 90 years, | Beaconsfield's bitterest fees and the whole En- | nothing of the sort. That is a school-boy to carry no vessels or articles contraband of war | glish people knew that his hands were clean | retort. Peacham, or its Congregational church, for any nation at war with this, to pay over all from bribes,-Mr Blaine has been implicated in | which we presume is about the same thing, has

policy, with its lofty professions and preten- tion of Mr Johnson's property, or the sions, is tainted with growing suspicion of a dis- | character of the man himself,-one of the truest reputable commercial job. Beaconsfield, per- and finest of men, a member of the old guard sonally incorrupt, is yet judged as the exponent of abolitionism and philanthropic progress, and of sham statesmanship, selfish in its motives. false in its principles, ruinous in its tendencies. What verdict have the American people for the statesmanship of James G. Blaine? If the Beaconsfield method is itself but a counterfeit. counterfeit?

The Fall of Cambetta. Gambetta has fallen suddenly and withou convulsing France. It is but a few months since he took the premiership, and the world looked to see him, not merely advise Presiden Grevy, but dictate government through him. H essayed to make the first avowed attempt modern republican government to constitute through the premiership a power behind the president greater than the president himself He was expected to make the premiership th ruling office of France and the presidency as ornamental vacuity. Thenceforward it wa supposed to be Gambetta and not Grévy who thought the thoughts of France and who spoke as France. This theory was something new in republican government, and it was dangerous. Republics have no use for presidents, unless they are to be the chosen chiefs of executive power. If Gambettas and Blaines are to rul administrations, then presidents become as us less as kings and queens and more monstrou impositions upon the people. M Gambetta, like Mr Blaine, has tried his

power and like him has failed. There was time when Gambetta was wise and statesman like in the advocacy of schemes of public education and of improved demestic administration In carrying these through, he experienced the conservatism of the Senate, and he has of lat years bent his energies to building up the republican party of France and concentrating its powers in his own hands. He resembles Conkling in his greed of spoil, and his pet project for concentrating power in his own hands was the scrutin de liste, corresponding to what would be in this country the election of members of Congress by states on a general ticket, instead of by single districts. It is obvious that it is a good deal easier for the political machine to manage one state convention than to manage the 11 congressional conventions, say of Massachusetts. In this way Gambetta hoped to acquire greater power over the nominations to the Assembly all over France. Moreover, if the members from each department were chosen general ticket, the views of a stripe from the representatives of the rest of the department, would be extinguished entirely and denied all representation in the national Assem- | Senator Vance of North Carolina has a bill project to magnify the tyranny of the majority, the government cannot collect a tax from the to reduce the representation of the minority. people of all the states to be returned to the and to conduce to the personal influence of the bosses in the majority itself. No better evi- altogether, leaving the states to impose similar dence of the growth of conservatism and of the charges and apply the proceeds to school purcapacity of the French people for self-government has been evinced for a long time than the refusal of the Assembly to follow Gambetta's leadership in demanding the revision of the national constitution and the adoption of the elec-

situation is the attitude of Prestdent Grevy, the imperturbable head of the French republic. | ing to their illiteracy, and is specially designed Has be really lacked the grasp to master the situation, or has he coldly bided his time and waited for this galling assumption that Gam- and given adequate home support. betta was the real master of France, to fall when he fell? If he were a figure-head, he would be amagnificent one, but, with his Websterian head, it is difficult to think him merely that, or inferior to the coarse-grained son of Genoa.

"Lord! Lord!"

The orthodoxy of Peacham, Vt., has had a falling out with Oliver Johnson. Mr Johnson Buchanan in the White House. On the whole, I to, was published in The Sunday Republican a temper and essence, not the less so because discarded certain dogmas of orthodox Congre gationalism. But largely, as we suppose through the influence of a bigoted minister, the society went mad over it and passed resolutions of the most theologically contumelious sort containing the expression we have quoted famous and powerful, and the sails are trimmed | above, among a good many others. Since then to whatever wind may blow, in order to make | the society have fallen into a deplorable conthat port. Mr Blame has not written any novels | dition; they have got fid of their minister, by to reveal his interior motives,-his countrymen | council; confirmed their resolutions upon Mr | ties amounting to \$1,100,000. The receivers Such parallels must not be pushed too far. Ino guessing into what deeps of quarrel and carried the parliamentary elections. The peo- redress the wrongs they have done-which as be affront to himself, -and unite upon a clean and honest young man, who shall "not attempt to 'of old theological systems, but bring you fresh

who insures Peacham remembrance by the fact that it is his birth-place.

ular matter are of no local significance. They go directly to the root of things. How it should what is the right name for a bad imitation of a | be possible that a long life of honorable work devoted to the help of humanity, elevating in its example and its utterance, deserving and receiving esteem, should count for nothing beside | against that journal, its editor, Mr Houde, M. the very moderate expression of a dissenting opinion in theology, this is, and and always must be, a mystery. It shows that idolatry is the potent passion of man. The life is the man; the conduct of life is the problem; the valuable service | For a man who attempts to run a newspaper to is that given to solve that problem, to help men live. Jesus set the example for this; but so did the great Jewish prophets, so in their several ways have all the brave and beneficent souls who have arisen to protest against decadence of spiritual faith and pure living. Jesus found the Jews hide-bound in cramping worship of gras traditions, forgetting God in a monster of their own device. Read his Sermon on the Mount, that | from the West. Whatever the "commissioners" noblest and completest chart for the guidance of and "presidents" may do, the Chronicle observe life. What does be do with the accumulated ominously that if any such pooling arrangemen teachings that were to those who heard him the the sum of wisdom? He says in substance: All these laws were compromising, partial, sufficient; I teach you a more excellent way. You have been worshiping blind routine, I lead you into intelligent, purposeful work. "Not every 'one that saith 'Lord! Lord!' shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven." The Congregationalists of Peacham are like people in churches all over the land, and other lands. The crying of "Lord! Lord!" is of more importance to them than doing the will of the

THE AGITATION FOR NATIONAL AID TO SOUTHERN SCHOOLS has brought a number of bills touching the matter into Congress, the most noticeable of which is the one introduced by Senator Logan. This provides that all internal revenue taxes on the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors, amounting to something over \$60,000,000 a year, shall be set apart as an educational fund and distributed among the states according to population. As first proposed the distribution was based on illiteracy which would, of course, give a much greater proportion of the money to the South. As it now stands the bill gives an equal proportion of the tax on conin the department which in a district by itself | sumers of spirits to each child in the coun would have chosen a representative of different try, and only aids the South more than the North as, from the smaller educational taxes levied, a dollar counts for more there than here. bly. The scrutin de liste in other words is a which, reciting the states-rights doctrine that several states, abolishes the taxes on spirits poses if they choose. It is charged that this is not offered in good faith, but that its real object is to kill Logan's measure. Another bill has been introduced by Senator Blair of New Hampshire which makes a direct appropri tion of the members of the Assembly on general ation of \$15,000,000 the first year, \$14,000,000 the next, and so diminishing for 10 years, when One of the interesting problems of the present | the work is to stop altogether. This appropriation is to be distributed among the states accordto help the South bridge the time until its edu cational system can be thoroughly organized

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is mean of you London papers to talk so about us Americans when we are smiling so sweetly on Mr Wilde, the representative of British intelligence and honesty.

Postmaster-General Howe will not put his own face on the warrants used in his department, but has ordered a vignette of Benjamin Franklin. If this modesty should become habit, it would be beentiful.

The president would like to make William H Armstrong of Philadelphia commissioner of Pacific railroads.

Isn't there an old song about a Maine man

being "hell bent"? Tilden and Hendricks stand more united today than they did in 1876. They have had enough of running on a presidential ticket "Young man," observed Mr Hendricks, "I have done with politics forever. I am now devoted

to my profession, and shall never more, under

any circumstances, be a candidate for office.

But then times do change, and men with them. Washington is seeing a great many elaborate dinner parties this winter. David Davis started his series Saturday evening, and President Arthur, Mr Blaine and Secretary Frelinghuysen were among the guests. The city is very full of

strangers, by the way. Senate lawyers compliment Senator Edmunds's anti-polygamy bill. They say it will "hole water" and can be used to exterminate this great evil. In this connection, by the way, the story is revived that the Mormons have had spies dogging congressmen, and are ready to show up any social looseness which prevails. Some definite and unpleasant statements are

The old, old story which is ever new. The St Louis mutual life insurance company went into the bands of receivers in 1877 with liabilibave collected \$81,827 and have charges for their own services, attorney's fees and expenses, amounting to \$80,321.

It is reported to be the unanimous opinion of Chicago judges and lawyers that the recent decision of the Illinois supreme court, declaring the probate courts in Cook (Chicago) and La Salle counties illegally created, is wrong and should be reversed. The courts were created

There is talk of creating additional counties in New Jersey at the present session of the Legislature, and the matter appears of general importance because each county is entitled to one state senator and the parties are so evenly divided that changes may determine the complexion of the next Legislature and consequently the politics of United State Senator McPher son's successor.

The St Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch, Joseph Pulitzer's consolidated evening paper, has won a remarkable success under his management.

best conscience and intelligence of the country | behavior, and the quality of the action is not | Starting in 1878 with a circulation of 3160 it has deeply distrusts bim. His South American dependent upon the consequent determina | now over 20,000. Mr Pulitzer is one of the cleverest editors and shrewdest newspaper man-

Congressman Moore of Tennessee is no afraid to put his theory of the civil service on record. He has offered a bill indorsing the principle that the service should be the spoil of The general questions underlying this partic- the party and requiring "fidelity to the party in power" as one of the qualifications for re-ap-

> Bishop Fabre of Montreal, having condemned the course of Le Monde newspaper, the Catholic organ, and threatened to take severe measures P., replies that he acted on his conscience as journalist, and turns over the newspaper to other hands. Mr Houde says he would appeal to Rome if he thought it would be of any use. please the church of Rome, Mr Houde has done a very wise thing.

The Financial Chronicle gives notice to the trunk line, on behalf of the mercantile community of New York, that "our people will never again quietly submit to what are called differential rates."-that is, rates in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia, because of their less distance is made, "if needs be a power higher than they will sooner or later break it."

The green room in the state-house at Boston will be crowded to-morrow morning when Col Higginson will lead those advocates who favor woman suffrage.

Collector Robertson of New York says be won't run for governor under any considera tion,-which would seem to spoil much ingeni ous political gossip.

Gen Curtis, the special agent of the treasury at New York, who was complained of to the secretary of the treasury for collecting political assessments from government officers, makes a lame technical defense. He denies that asked for any assessments, but confesses that he received them. Let the ax fall.

The Chicago Tribune is suspected of making love to John Logan.

They do seem to need newspapers down in Maryland, when the Legislature adjourned from Thursday to Monday in order to attend the Garfield memorial services at Washington though the Blaine eulogy does not come til February 27.

The reason which a prominent colored member of the Mississippi Legislature gave: "I have voted for the eminent statesman, L. Q. Lamar, being assured that he is the choice of very large majority of the intelligent and substantial citizens of my county and of the state.

The "plain people" do not take to "Jin goism," and so much eagle screaming makes cheir cars ache.

Faxon thinks there is a fighting chance for getting a probibitory law through the Legis-Postmaster-General Howe has turned Mr

Gibson, special agent or attorney for the government in the star-route business, out of his room in the post-office department. It has bee claimed that Gibson was discharged from gov ernment employ because he had "leaked," but Attorney-General Brewster denies this.

Conkling, Gambetta and Blaine may come or go; but the old world wags on about as usual.

The Catholic priests of the Pittsburg (Pa. diocese, some 60 in all, have declared wa against the Knights of Honor-an oath-bound labor league, and have decided to refuse absolution to any member of the order. One lodge has therefore surrendered its charter, and others will probably do so. This course has been de cided upon, apparently, from the conviction growing out of a recent strike in Pittsburg that the organization is an organized conspirac against workmen who are not members of the

Mr Halstead feels much better; in fact, he is almost ready to be at peace with all the worl since those troublesome Cincinnati appointment have been made. "The president," he says 'has solved the difficult and embarrassing situation here in his own time and way, so as gain the admiration of those who make politics a study and occupation, and at the same time command the respect of civil-service reformers and of the advocates of the application of business principles to public affairs."

Judge Cox, of the criminal court at Washington, seems to be a well-meaning man, but has permitted a frightful and irretrievable waste of time. There never was a moment's doubt as to what the verdict in the Guiteau case should be and must be .- | Evidence of Returning Sauity in the Cincinnati Commercial.

The next president will be elected on a civil service retorm platform. The people - have made up their minds to that, no matter what the politicians think of it. Mr Pendleton sees further into this mill-stone than most or the presidential aspirants. So far as heard from, none of the republican would-be candi dates have been as wise as Mr Pendleton .-[Chicago Alliance.

The Courier-Journal has no sympathy for the contemptible individual who is trying to be little the memory of President Gartield through the New York Herald; but it is rather amusing to hear Whitelaw Reid furiously denouncing th same individual as a scoundrel and thief because he stole a copy of a dispatch written by Mr Reid while this enterprising journalist not so many years ago considered it a master-stroke to stea or have stolen certain cipher dispatches concern ing the election of 1876 .- [Louisville Courier

We have it! The word has gone forth in Massachusetts that this is to be "a Butler year." and the silk stocking of Beacon hill have invited Mahone and Riddleberger up to Boston as a sort of vaccination against the November epidemic. But will it work?-[Utica (N. Y.)

A HARVARD GRADUATE

On Trial for a Double Murder. Several witnesses will leave Boston to-day for

Denver, Col., to testify for the defense in the trial of Charles W. Stickney for the murder in April last of Montgomery F. Campau and Mrs. Boston obtaining an education, and graduated at Harvard with high honors. James I. Allen. principal of the West Newton English and classical school, Rev J. V. Blake of Boston, one or two of Stickney's college chums and a brother from Providence will testify as to the mental condition of the prisoner.

PLAYFAIR ON AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

Dr Lyon Playfair publishes in Macmillan's magazine an article on American industries. He credits the protective system with the rapid growth of certain industries, such as the cotton. weolen and iron, and concedes that American manufactures, although alleged to be dear, are honest and good. American mechanics are, he world, it is not the fault of this woman or that says, more honest and efficient than foreign, and he concludes that nobody expects the speedy establishment of free trade, nor is a rapid transition desirable. He declares that the United States is about to become the great manufacturing country of the world.

THE ÆSTHETE AT WASHINGTON.

A RECEPTION AT MRS BURNETT'S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Japuary 21, 1882.

The literary club met to-night at Mrs Frances

Hodgson Burnett's. The parlors are not quite

At Which Occar Wilde Appeared in Char-Conducts Himself in Society. Correspondence of The Republican.

large enough for general receptions. The walls are covered with etchings, oil paintings and sketches, many of the latter pinned up to catch the light in a graceful Bohemian way, which reminds one of the parior in "Dolly," the prettiest novel which Mrs Burnett has ever written. The rooms full of interesting people-literary legal, artistic, with here and there a politician. It is not worth while to describe dresses, for in no way do they illustrate the costume of to-day. They are borrowed from anything that strikes the fancy, in the 180 centuries since the Christian era, or from the 10 centuries before it. If there were only a charcoal sketch of the primeval fig leaves, somebody would be sure to wear them to the next ball. I saw one lovely old lady with snow-white hair, capped by a charming opera hat in sky-blue, which I should have selected for sweet 16. This was the mother-in-law of Eaton, the artist, who has made himself famous in Normandy. We had, too, the original "Arbuthnot" of the new story, but the "professor" was not there to keep order. Prof. Gallaudet acted as presiding officer, and the meeting opened with the reading of the minutes by the author of "Tent-Life in Siberia" and a report from a committee appointed to nominate honorary members. The latter was read by the president and the first two names reported, were naturally enough, those of Lucretia Rudolph Garfield and Madeline Vinton Dahlgreu. Mrs Garfield accepting ber own nomination in one of those delicate sympathetic notes by which she bids fair to be long remembered. By the side of the president was a portrait of Garfield wreathed with smilax. A beautiful offering of bot-bouse flowers lay before it. Mrs Fassett had several pictures in the room, among them fittle sketch, made as a compliment to Mrs Burnett, of the first scene in the "Fair Barbarian." It represents Miss Belin da Bassett snugly enseenced at her own fire-side in all the glory of a "helmet" cap. Mary Anne bolds the door in her hand and announces, "Your piece from 'Meriker." Anything sunnier, warmer, more engaging than the newly arrived Octavia, was never hit off by as few touches. The exercises were opened by a paper from the artist Messor on the recent "Revival in Art," and this was followed by another from Charles Nordhoff on "Evolution as a Substitute for a Personal God." Both had been written at short notice and both were clever. When they were finished, the formal meeting broke up, and people scattered to look at pictures and talk to one another, while Mrs Burnett's golden-haired, velvet-clad boy ran like a needle through the crowd. Mrs Hooker's voice could be heard, vibrant to woman suffrage. Very soon salad-ices, tea, coffee and cake appeared, and a little after 11 everybody

Before the evening opened, I heard somebody say, "Oscar Wilde is to be here." "But he has not come yet?" "Oh yes, he is in 'the den,' he does not wish to be bored and will not come down until the second paper is read." Now "the den" is Mrs Burnett's pretty little private rcom, where she writes her novels, and cracks nuts for her best friends, and sort of shudder went over me, when thought of it as occupied by this dreary parody. I had laid down the "Poems" in disgust. I had refused to hear this man lecture. but after all I was to see him face to face! need not be introduced—that is one comfort." thought, and sat waiting in amused expectation. Mr Messer made some pretty sharp hits at sunflowers and "faint lilies," and I thought that the poet should be listening anywhere, their breezy common sense would as good as a fan. But he was not. Just after Mr Nordhoff began his essay, there was a little movement near the door, and a low series of bissing whispers manifested the influence that astrologers call 'malefic,' and turning to look I saw that faceface of as low a type as was ever admitted to drawing-room I think, yet a face which should be sacred like all others from critical word of mine did not the owner offer it to our fair and mexperienced debutantes as a type of manly beauty! It almost dazed me with its striking resemblance to the first sketch of George

up and illuminated whenever they moved or spoke. If the æstbete holds any such power in reserve, he did not manifest it to-night. These women had both full firm lips, full enough to show a predominance of the perceptive. sensuous nature. Our poet's mouth is weak with womanish conceit. He smiles constantly, evidently posing with his lips and betraying as he does it some very white, but cattish teeth. which have there own effect on those who converse with him. It is impossible not to look at bis dress, for his velvet small clothes, black silk stockings, pointed slippers and big buckles. are surmounted with the straightest of dress-coats, a white vest and a flowing tie. This from the apostle of beauty! Where are the lace ruffles, the falling doublet, and the full-skirted coat, with which one would think be would be glad to hide those shrunken calves, silk stockings and all! A proper harmony used to be considered essential to the impression of beauty. Is there not also something 'fair and fit" in some external deference to women? I think I would rather have it feigned than see none at all, but I looked on now with amazement, while lady

after lady allowed herself to be, led up and in-

freduced to the æsthetic bero! "Stop that."

said somewhat impulsively our bright little

hostess when she saw it. "If Mr Wilde wants

to be introduced to any lady, take him to her."

stood near the shrine curiously gazing. "Let

me introduce you," said he, but she shrank

By and by the host sought out a lady who

Ehot's face and a bewildering likeness to the

early portrait of George Sand with her hair

folded low on her cheeks. These two women

were all alive with intellect and imagination.

and their beavy outlines were lifted and broken

back with no affected disgust. "You must," he continued, "he has letters to you." "To think that N. and G. should be capable of so much mischief," replied the lady, "but that settles it," and she turned to go through the ceremony. Mr Wilde was talking about Dante Rossetti to a lady at his side, who had tried to be more civil than the rest of us. He paused long enough to bow, the lady did the same. Neither put out a hand. She lifted her eyes with calm and not too evident indifference. He measured her, a woman old enough to be his mother, from bead to foot with serene insolence. If he had ever thought of presenting his letters the thought died at that moment! The instinctive antagonism of the two natures radiated from both. The lady made some light remark concerning the weather, which was Devereaux. Stickney spent five or six years in | not answered by Mr Wilde, but by a female æstbete on his left. I had thought myself humiliated by the presence of this creature whom one of nature's journeymen must have made, and not made well, he imitates humanity so abominably, but how did I feel when I looked on this woman? If she had come into the room as nude as Thomas Law. when he darted from his bath into the drawing-room at White Springs eto expound some new crotchet of his puzzled brain we could have given her the benefit of a doubt. It would have been possible that she had forgotten berself, but alas! she was more naked than if she had been pude, for every line of her dress showed a distinct and conscious effort to betray what dress is generally intended to cover! If there are pure men and pure women left in the

> "Have you heard the last conundrum?" said a gentleman in Oscar's ear who had been a little disgusted by his reception of the lady I bave spoken of, "Who is the only æsthete mentioned in scripture?" "It is not

better than you would think!

We had fine singing from a pure alto and a mezzo-contralto, but not a ripple crossed the wooden countenance of the oracle. Later be was found lying almost at length on a settee the hall. His hostess stood near, and I was glad to see that as her guests bade her good evening scarcely one took the trouble to turn to this man who did not rise. "What are his verses like?" said a young girl in the shadows as we went upstairs. "Do you know what the Venus de Medicis is like?" answered one of the brightest of our literary women, whose name I prudently refrain from giving, although her epigram is worth preserving. "Yes," said the girl not comprehending. "Well, it is white and ghost-like, so men and women look at it, and it does them no barm: color it to the life and not a gallery in the world would receive it. This is what Wilde does to his verse. He puts the flesh tints in." "Do you remember the sparrow that killed Cock Robin?" said Miss D. in my ear at this moment. "Yes, and I have just seen him!" "So have I." she retorted, as she run off to her escort and her

And now I am really ashamed to have written all this about so trivial a matter, but if dear blundering old Sam Pepys had written it in 1660, I suppose it would be thought to have the flavor of the period, and if Sir Percie Shafton was not unworthy of Sir Walter's perhaps some sketch. plenty of sun-flowers and ox-eyed daisies in the room, and although they were artificial. they were very faint indeed! A group of young girls went up to be introduced, and little Miss Mand, who is bright enough to do anything. affected naïveté. "Oh do talk to me a little." she said. "I would gladly talk to you the whole evening," replied my lord. "But pray, tell me," she rejoined with the deliberate intention he should make himself ridiculous. "pray tell me Mr Wilde, were you born great?" The intention was penetrated, and the poet had the best of it. "Little girl," said he, "you had better go and get a saucer of ice-cream!" This afternoon a newspaper reporter for the

"Critic" determined to interview Mr Wilde. He was refused, but planting himself on his rights, persevered until he succeeded. He found the asthete sitting behind a high table dressed in a crimson silk dressing-gown turned back from his bosom, and up from his hands and his long locks displayed in such low folds that the boy, thinking this a woman, looked round for the man he had come to see. On the table was a fragrant bunch of hot-house flowers and a basket of fruit carefully arranged the boy thought, to bring out the sage greens and old-golds of nature herself. As he went on to talk. Mr Wilde threw himself down on the sofa. in his favorite attitude, with his arms over his head. At last a thought seemed to strike him. "How old are you?" said he to the lad. 16." was the reply. "H'm, h'm. In England you would be getting flogged for not knowing your Latin, and here you are starting out in the world for yourself." Instead of interviewing the poet, the reporter soon found himself interviewed, until be put it by asking some summary questions to which the stranger replied by following heresies: Washington is not a handsome city. It has only one beautiful thingthe view from the base of the capitol. The government had made a mess of it by building in Greek fashion and omitting Greek decoration. No! the streets were not fine, they were too broad and too straight! Streets should be winding and narrow, full of surprises, and the windows on the opposite sides should confront each other. Philadelphia was better than

Washington! Lawrence Barrett was one of our guests this evening, and we thought more of his little finger than of the "apostle's" whole body. This sestbetic craze is not only ridiculous but pitiful when we think of the dust-heaps into which hurdreds crawl every night. The man who spends his time in thinking about beauty. cannot even suspect what true beauty is, nor where the whitest lilies grow. That which is sweetest of all, must hide its root under laver after layer of pond mud. The genesis of poetry is bidden where pain and privation touch immortal delight.

THE GENIAL BRITISHER

Remarks that Guitean is a Typical Amerscan and that We Regarded the Whole Tragedy as a Show.

The verdict in the Guiteau trial clicits from the London Times the most offensive article it has published since the rebellion. It declares that the American people are satisfied with the conduct of the trial, which was a broad farce enacted in a court without tom of popular disapprobation. It doubts whether the nation, which has turned the sufferings of Gartield into food for a sensation, the crime into a jest, and the trial into a prolonged farce, bas the right to hang Guiteau. It insists that the English sympathies expressed at the time of the president's death are now proved to have been unnecessary, and it affirms that all Americans, educated people excepted, by Gartield's bedside, not as sympathizing as dabblers in the mysteries of physiology and speculators upon the chances of life for a man threatened with pyæmia. The whole article is a series of studied The Saturday Review follows suit, remarking that Guiteau is a typical American. urging that not merely the peculiar offensiveness of the criminal, but the peculiarity of the crime itself is directly traceable to democracy. The scandals of the trial, it says, are directly connected with democratic politics and society. It points to the shooting of the president as the result of a hundred years of unbrided democracy, and concludes that the democratic helot may at least be thanked for an instructive

THE WEATHER.

Yesterday's Report from the United States

Signal Office in Springfield. Bar. Ther. Hum. Dir. Vel. Rain Wth'r 7.18 a.m. 29.72 31 74 N.W. 14 45 N.W. 16 31.18 a.m. 29.84 27 3.18 p.m. 29.92 21 48 N.W. 16 7.18 p.m. 30.03 16 48 N.W. 15 Clear. 11.18 p.m. 30.08 16 44 N.W. 15

Daily mean-Barometer, 29,906; thermometer. 22.1; bumidity, 55.3; maximum thermometer, 33; minimum thermometer, 14.

For January 29, 1881.—Weather, clear. Daily mean-Barometer, 30.374; thermometer, 12; humidity, 49; maximum thermometer, 20; minimum thermometer, 7. Rain-fall, O.

To-Day's Indications.

For New England, fair weather, northwest to southwest winds, rising barometer and no change in temperature.

A snow-storm prevailed Saturday night and yesterday over the greater part of New Branswick. Six inches have fallen at St John, and it

was squally last night. Bulletin from the weather office at Washington: Severe northwesterly gales continue on the New England and middle Atlantic coasts. The temperature has fallen from 15 to 20 degrees in New England, the middle and south Atlantic states. It is below freezing as far south as the northern portions of the Gulf states. Generally clear weather has prevailed in the middle and New England states, southwest to northwest winds prevail in all districts except the southern states. The indications are that fair and freezing weather will continue in the middle and New England states, followed on | property will probably be \$3000.

weather with snow or rain.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday Evening, Jan. 29. There is no immediate probability of any caucus of the democrats upon the tariff question. The statement published this morning was due to Mr Carlisle's remark to an Associated Press reporter that he thought a conference would be desirable. He, however, knows of no movement of this sort. The McKinley tariff bill has stirred up the Massachusetts wire manufacturers, and they will do all they can to defeat it. If it passes it will double the cost of production. So it happens that a bill in the interest of protectionists is to be opposed by pro-

Senator Platt of Connecticut says that Sherman's funding bill has no chance of passage and that he is surprised that Sherman does not real

A Woman Shot Dead.

Mrs John L. Connors, wife of a well-known contractor of this city, was shot dead through the window of her house last night by some person as yet unknown. A drunken driver named Miles, who was in front of the house about the time of the shooting, has been arrested.

Post-offices have been established at Mallett Bay, Chittenden county, Vt., Alexander C. Morrison postmaster, and at Ballouville, Windham county, Ct., Calvin H. Frisbie postmaster. Postmasters appointed: Sedgwick L. Smith at North Pownal, Vt., Samuel H. Bullard at Swanton Junction, Vt., Robert R. Horton at North Eastham, Mass., Eldora Harding at West Chatham Mass., Carrie A. Randall at West Duxbury, Mass., Frank W. Fenner at Versailles, Ct.

It is said that Judge Advocate General Swaim has concluded his review of the charges against Col Carr of the 6th cavalry by Gen Wilcox commanding the department of Arizona, and that he will forward his report to the secretary of war to-morrow. A court of inquiry will probably be ordered.

The naval court-martial which recently tried Passed Assistant Surgeon W. G. G. Willson Passed Assistant Engineer N. H. Lambdin and Lieut-Comdr George R. Durand for in subordination and disobedience of orders found those officers guilty and recommended that they be dismissed the service. The presi dent has decided to mitigate the sentence it each case to suspension from rank and pay for one year, with a reprimand from the secretary of the navy.

THE REASONS FOR A NEW TRIAL

As Set Forth by Guitenu's Counsel. The grounds on which Scoville bases his motion for a new trial of Guiteau are as follows: First, uncertainty of the verdict, in that the jury found the defendant "guilty as indicted." when the indictment consists of different counts indoes not specify which count or the indictment it was founded upon and several of the counts being materially different from others, the defend ant is not advised by the form or substance o said verdict as to the finding of the jury upon the material facts of the death, or place of death of the deceased; third, because trial was not concluded in the same term of court in which it was begun fourth, because the court had no jurisdiction by reason of the death of the president outside o the District of Columbia: fifth, because the court erred in overruling each and all the prayers upon questions of law asked by the counsel for the defense, and in refusing to instruct the jury as requested in each o the 14 prayers proposed by them; sixth, because the court erred on the trial in excluding proper evidence offered by the defense; seventh, because the court errec the trial in admitting improper evi dence on the part of the prosecution: eighth, because the court erred in commenting improperly during the trial upon the conduct of the defendant, and in entering into an arrangement with the district attorney (without the knowledge of the counsel for the defendant whereby the jury and the expert witnesses for the prosecution, during a portion of the trial might observe certain conduct of the defendant to subserve the purpose of the prosecution (the defense being insanity) without the restraining power of the court being exercised until those purposes were accomplished; ninth, because the jury read or heard to them newspapers calculated to prejudice their minds against the defendant; tenth, because of new and material facts, unknown at the time of the trial and not ascertainable by reasonable diligence on the part of the defendant, having come to light since the trial; eleventh, because the verdict is contrary to the evidence.

twelfth, because the verdict is contrary to law. The motion is accompanied by an affidavit from Frederick H. Snyder, who states that on December 13, 1881, he found in the room occupied by the jurors in the National hotel a news paper containing much calculated to prejudice the minds of the jurors, and that he took the newspaper away. The newspaper has on its margin the signatures of some of the jurors apparently genuine. Scoville also claims to have some new evidence on the insanity question. District Attorney Corkbill says that Guiteau will undoubtedly be executed not later

than June 30. The four jurymen whose signatures it is alleged appear on the margin of the newspaper. deny most positively that a copy of that or any other paper was ever in their apartments at the National hotel, and declare that they never had a pen in their hands during the whole course of the trial except to write autographs for outside parties, and that this was always done in the room occupied by the bailiffs and in the immediate presence of these officers. The general impression with those who have examined the matter is that it is a clever piece

FROM THE WEST.

LARGE GIFT TO EXTEND EPISCOPA: CHURCH WORK.

Dr Tolman Wheeler has given Bishop Mc-Laren \$20,600 to be used in enlarging the work of the Episcopal church in Chicago in connection with its cathedral on Washington boulevard.

An anti-Mormon meeting was held last evening in the Unity church, Chicago, where Rev Robert Collyer formerly preached, and a very large assemblage was present. Rev George C Milne presided.

THE JEANNETTE.

A telegram from Irkutsk dated Saturday states that Lieut Danenhauer's party was expected to arrive there on Sunday, and that the party would be forwarded to St Petersburg. Engineer Melville, who has left for the mouth of the Lena to search for Commander DeLong. is furnished with stores to last until July. Two Russian officials accompany hum to assist in the organization of search-parties.

The explosion of the steam mill of the Kennebec framing company at Fairfield, Me .. Saturday was caused by a patched and leaky boiler and consequent scarcity of water therein. The bodies of two firemen and young Noah Rice were recovered from the runs badly mangled and scalded. George McComb, the engineer, will probably die from injuries, as will also John Smith. Many workmen received slight injuries. The loss of

BLAINE ON THE CHILI QUARREL.

He Says That the President Fully Understood the Program and Emphatically Declares His Course the Wise Onc.

[Interview in the Washington Post.]

Concerning the published statement that the instructions to Mr Trescott had been drafted and committed to Mr Trescott without the knowledge of the president, Mr Blaine said: "That statement has absolutely no foundation in truth. The instructions were not only talked over, fully at length with the president, but when written were twice read to him for criticism and change. I have the original draft in my possession with the modifications desired by the president clearly noted Referring to the change of policy inaugurated by Secretary Frelinghuysen. Mr Blaine says "It is the undoubted right of the president, as as it is of a private citizen, to chauge his mind, I have seen no reason to change my mind as to the wisdom of the course marked out. Time reflection and the development of events have all the more strongly confirmed me, and I fear that one result of the change will be the utter destruction of the commercial interests of the United States on the South Pacific coast. "I see," said the reporter, "that some papers accuse you of an intention or desire to annex Peru to the United States." At this suggestion Mr Blaine showed some impatience. "Why, said be, "you might as well think of annexing Terra del Fuego or the island of Juan Fernandez. My dispatches on the Isthmus canal question disclaimed for the United States any desire for territorial acquisition in Mexico or a confederation Central America. It never occurred to me that the annexation of South American territory called for a disclaimer." Upon being asked whether any attempt was made by the United States government to push the claims of private citizens against Peru, Mr Blaine said, "On the contrary, that was carefully and rigidly Referring to the Landreau claim, Mr Blaine

said: "John C. Landreau is living, is a citizen of the United States with a legal residence in Louisiana, and is now and has been for several years past, American consul at Santiago de Cuba, to which post he was appointed by Gen

Again referring to the change of policy toward Chili, he continued: "There seems no possible need of Mr Trescott being in Chili, if he is simply there to be a helpless witness of the utter spoliation of Peru. That could have taken place without the presence of a special envoy of the United States, who, forbidden to protest, actually appears as aiding and abetting the spoliation. What I mean by spoliation appears plainly enough from Mr Trescott's origina dispatch published in Saturday morning' papers. He says Chili demands the absolute cession of the entire province of Tarapaca, and besides that, \$20,000,000 in money, payable in 16 years, during which time Arica is to be occu pied by Chili, and if the \$20,000,000 is not paid. Arica is to be absolutely annexed to Chili Besides all this, Chili appropriates the guano deposits of the Lobos islands. Mr Trescott add that, if Peru refuses these conditions, Chili will then decline the further mediation of the United States, in other words is willing and glad to accept the mediation of the United States if that mediation can be used to induce Peru submit quietly to destruction. But be used for that end, Chili will have more to do with him, and he can pack up and come home in the meek and lowly frame of mind that would befit such a returning journey. The demand of Chili is equivalent to the destruction of Peru, for the reason that it takes from latter country the great body of come. her guano and all her nitrate beds thus deprives her of her sources of revenue. What Chili is taking from Peru is relatively a far greater loss to Peru than the loss of the 11 seceding states would have been to the American Union; far greater than that, greater indeed than if the Pacific coast had joined the rebellion and gone forever. That would have taken all the cotton lands, all the sugar lands and all the precious | marine. mineral lands from the United States and would have destroyed our power and our very existence. Precisely that fate is to be inflicted on Peru, and Chili now permits the United States to mediate only on condition that she will promote this wholesale destruction a friendly republic, a destruction as complete and as cruel as the partition of Poland. I not precisely understand from Mr Trescott dispatch whether the Lobos islands are subject to redemption, but no matte whether they are or not. Peru not left with the power to raise million cents. Chili evidently wanted the territory, not the money. The Lobos islands would sell at auction for twice 20 millions, and Chili will derive a very large amount from ownership. Arica and the Lobos islands as completely in her sion as Tarapaca. Of course entitled to a war indemnity, and all the instructions sent out from the department while I was secretary, recognized that fact in the fullest degree. She is entitled, as the old phrase went, to indemnity for the past and security for the future. But Peru ought to have been allowed to pay a cash indemnity, and ought not to be subjected to a destruction of her nationality. The territorial indemnity demanded is very valuable. The province of Tarapaca contains the wonderful beds of nitrate of soda, which are capable producing an enormous revenue. Under judicious management this province is esti mated to be worth from 30 to 40 millions a year Besides this province, Chili takes the province of Arica and the Lobos islands-both of very great value. The Lobos islands are not seized by reason of contiguity or for military defenses. They are three little islands off the coast of northern Peru, estimated to contain several million tons of guano and worth a very large

sum in ready cash. In explanation of Chili's easy conquest of Peru, Mr Blaine said Chili got iron-clad ships from England and material of war from the same source. Chilian soldiers marched to Peru clad in uniforms of English cloth, with glish muskets on their shoulders. glish sympathy has stood behind her at every step in her conquest, and English commercial interests receive a tremendous impulse from Chili's aggrandizement. I think the result of this Peru-Chilian war destroys American influence on the south Pacific coast and literally wipes out American commercial interests in that vast region. I dislike to see England winning great commercial triumphs in a field that legitimately belongs to the United States. Chili's victory throws the whole Peruvian busi ness into English hands. The export of guano and nitrate is all now absorbed by Chili English bankers will furnish the money; English merchants will transact the business; Euglish ships will carry the cargoes. Chili will Levy: treasurer. Solomon Sulzberger; secregain from it in two years more than the entire | tary, S. H. Hamburger. cost of her war, and England will absorb the business as she absorbs the trade of Portugal,

of Egypt, of Australia, or of Bengal. Question-Did the instructions to Mr Trescott

contemplate war with Chili? Answer-The United States surely never intended to make war upon Chili. The instruc-

moral power and influence of the United States

tions aimed at the triumphs of peace, not Question-What first induced you to use the

to save Peru from destruction? United States to save her. She sent a special envoy to Washington, to request, to implore, to supplicate our aid. She did not ask military interference; she merely asked that the United States, speaking by her great authority, would save her from destruction. She felt the heavy

hand of England upon her at every turn. Story of the Washington Correspondent

of the Philadelphia Press. paper that was not first submitted to or approv-

therein and approved them. ' The advice of gentlemen whose counsels were more potent than those of Mr Blame evidently inspired the president to change his policy, and retreat from the position he had assumed before the appointment of Secretary Frelinghuysen.

There is an impression here that the publication of this correspondence will lead to a diversity of opinion among republicans on the subject, the effect of which may be telt in the next national republican convention. There are those who will agree with the latest policy of the administration, that interference with the affairs of the South American republics is not the business of the United States, and that this government has all that can do to properly govern itself. It is asserted, on the other hand, that the next step in the program will be the active interference of the British government in Peruvian affairs, the Chilians being favorable to a contract made by the London house of Anthony, Gibbs & Co. for the removal of guano and nitrates from the Peruvian territory, which it is now almost certain Chili will annex. A gentleman, who is in a position to know, asserts that the cost of the recent war to Chili was about £4,500,000 sterling, and that the territory belonging to Peru and Bolivia, including the district of Tarapaca, is worth \$1,000,000,000. The friends of ex-Secretary Blaine avow their

fears that the result of the recent action of the administration will be to involve the southern Pacific republics in anarchy and give the British a firm foothold on South American territory. About two years ago, it is said, a representative | strike. the Nicaraguan government came of the Central Ameri and South American republics, similar in form to the aggregation of states the Union to many prominent public men of the United States, Mr Blaine among the number. It was proposed that this confederation, if could be brought about, would be of value to the political and commercial interests of the United States, and that in turn this government could extend a helping hand to the smaller sisters who proposed to enter the fold. Mr Blaine, is asserted, favored the project, and his efforts to prevent the annihilation of Peru were made with this purpose in view.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Financial Troubles.

An important meeting of Paris bankers was held Saturday to consider by what means the threatened tinancial disaster on the bourse could be best avoided. Among those present were Baron Soubeyran, Baron Rothschild, MM Joubert, Mallet and representatives from seven or eight others of the richest banks in Paris. The banks represented at the meeting agreed. says the Soir, to advance, if necessary, 85,000,-000 francs, re-payment to be guaranteed by the official Paris brokers collectively.

A banker of Frankfort, Germany, has committed suicide on account of losses. A bankinghouse of Cologne has failed, and Warburg of Hamburg has failed, with liabilities of £100,000.

There has been another and a larger failure on the Dublin stock exchange. It is expected that two or three large houses will fail during the present week, unless assistance is rendered them. There have also been one failure in foundry business and one in the building business, with liabilities of £60,000 and £15,000 respectively. There is quite a local panic, and business is at the lowest ebb. Tradesmen are endeavoring as far as possible to collect debts. but as the debtors are mostly landlords, there is no possibility of a settlement for months, to

The New French Ministry.

De Freycinet, president of the conneil and minister of foreign affairs; Jules Ferry, minpublic instruction; Goblet. and worship: Humbert, justice Say, finance; Varroy, public works: Tirard, commerce: Cochery, posts and telegraphs; Billot, war; Admiral Jaureguiberry.

Egypt.

The assembly of notables has so far adopted no resolution in relation to the budget or to the other matters in dispute. The English and French consuls have informed Cherif Pasha that, as the existing regime is the result of an agreement with England and France, there be no change without the assent of the contracting parties; but, should be judge that a change is necessary, they are ready to communicate any proposals to their governments.

Sir Henry Parkes, the well-known Australian statesman, has been commissioned by the governments of New Zealand, South Australia. Queensland and Tasmania to represent them in an endeavor to have the duties imposed by the United States on Australian wool repealed or

Ten Austrian gendarmes were recently surprised at night by a band of insurgents in Herzegovina and massacred under most

frightful circumstances. A German mission will shortly be sent to Constantinople to invest the sultan with the order

of the Black Eagle. The first number of the United Ireland published in France appeared in Paris on Saturday. Baron Jerome David, vice-president of the French corps legislatif under the empire and minister of public works in the cabinet formed

by the comte de Palikao, is dead, aged 58. FROM NEW YORK.

ARREST OF A FEMININE PICKPOCKET. Molly Hoey, a notorious pickpocket, was arrested Saturday night. In 1872 a man was drugged and robbed of \$40,000 in cash at house in Chicago kept by this woman, who was then known as Molly Holbrook. She fled and was arrested at New York, but while being taken to Chicago she escaped from the officer while passing through southern Canada. She then successfuliv evaded arrest until Saturday

The leading importers of the city have signed remonstrance, to be sent to Washington against Senator Sherman's bill abolishing the trial by jury of question as to the rates of duty under the tariff laws, and substituting an appea to the secretary of the treasury or to the court of claims.

The grand lodge of the independent order of Bnai Brith, composed of delegates from New England and New York state, yesterday elected the following officers: President, A. L. Tanzer vice-presidents, S. M. Roeder and Julius A.

George Johnson, a colored man, died Saturday in destitute circumstances on One hundred twenty-second street, at the age of 104 years. The Epiphany services of the Episcopal com-

mittee on foreign missions were held last night in Calvary church, where addresses were delivered by Bishop Clarke of Rhode Island and others on foreign missionary work in China, Japan and Liberia.

burglar who had entered a tenementhouse on Greenwich street early yesterday Answer-Peru appealed earnestly to the morning on being detected jumped from a second-story window and was killed.

A VERY PLAIN STATEMENT.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Before commencing this cruel and pusillanimous warfare upon a man who is wholly defenseless, his old enemies might have waited, at least, until the grass had once grown green above It can be averred on competent authority that I has grave, or until the assassin, who emerged Mr Blame never wrote an important diplomatic | from their camp and who, shouting their battlecry, shot to death the country's chief ed by either ex-President Garfield or President | magistrate, had been disposed of. The stal-Arthur. The latter was not only consulted re- | warts are a political faction, recognizing only specting Mr Blaine's instructions to Mr Tres- that the control of the spoils of office is the chief cott, but the president listened to those instruc- | object of pursuit or posssession, and that the tions before they were sent, suggested changes | government is not for the people as a whole, but | respects make a model roof.

for a combination of political "bosses." They scarcely assume to be considered statesmen by their countrymen; they want power, and having that alone, are content. They won, by virtue of Guiteau's murderous act, the means of power.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

About 12,000 men are cutting ice on the Kennebec river between Richmond and Augusta, Me. The Maine Central railroad company declines the offered lease of the Knox and Lincoln rail-

George Sterns, William Jones and William Marlan, Boston boys about 12 years old, were arrested at Fall River Saturday, runaways bound for New York.

Dea Joseph Goodnow of the Central square Baptist church, Cambridge, dropped dead of apoplexy in church at the close of the morning service yesterday. He was in the lumber business in Boston and was 68 years old.

A break of 100 feet is reported in the O'Briet levee at Tropical bend above the New Orlean quarantine station, inundating the country for two miles back. The state engineer does no anticipate any serious trouble.

Four hundred and fifty carriage-makers in addition to the 2000 lasters are on a strike for an advance of 12 per cent at Rochester, N. Y. The almalgamated union of workingmen has de manded an advance of from 25 to 75 cents in painters' wages and the painters are preparing to

manic from Liverpool; at Queenstown, City of Montreal and Coptic from New York; a Bristol, Cornwall from New York; at London. Hermann from Boston; off Fastnet, Britannic from New York; at Moville, Polynesian from Boston; at Havre, Labrador from New York. A back belonging to a funeral procession crossing the Boston and Albany railroad at Boston Highlands Saturday, was struck by an express train and the driver, John Concrete, was

Glasgow: at New York, Holland from London

Castor from Amsterdam, City of Paris and Ger-

killed, while the occupants of the back, Richard Curley, John Naren, Mrs Naren and child, being badly hurt. The carriage was knocked into a thousand pieces, and it is a great wonder that the occupants were not all killed. There has been much complaint of the speed with which trains run through tie Highland district, where many accidents have happened during the past two years.

Charles R. Whitherell, alias Henry A. Hall. supposed to belong in Philadelphia, was arrested at Lawrence Saturday for obtaining money or false pretenses, and yesterday a woman claiming to be his wife was taken into custody. letter found in her pocket shows that Witherel has served a sentence in a Pennsylvania prison and has a wife in Philadelphia who has instituted proceedings for divorce. Tickets for jewelry pawned in New York were also foun on her. She says her name is Ayney Richard son, that she belongs in Chicago and was formerly a variety performer.

THE USHERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE SAY

that they are very glad that there is no lady living there. They liked Mrs Hayes and Mrs Garfield well enough, but they were bothered by office-seekers who went to obtain the influ- fair. ence of the president's wife. Mrs Hayes received almost as many applications for office as her busband, and finally a kind-hearted doorkeeper opened the letters he knew were from applicants for places, in order to save Mrs Hayes annovance and real grief; for the kind-hearted woman was sadly troubled by the necessity she was under of refusing most of those who literally threw their burdens upon her. Often and often again the usher would offer to get rid of a borde of hungry applicants for whom she could do nothing. Mrs Hayes was always very grateful for the promised relief, but she was always careful to impress upon the usher the necessity of not offending the people to whom she was referred. Mrs Garfield was of sterner stuff. She was not annoved so often, for Mrs Hayes was really looked upon by a large number of people as the head of the family, but she was annoyed a good deal more than she should have been. She not besitate to dismiss them very summarily however, simply telling the usher: "No. no:" cannot see these people, and I will not." The fact that there is no lady at the White House not only relieves the usbers and door-keepers of these calls for office but of a great number of other little duties President Arthur is working very hard, and going to bed very late. The other day, 5 o'clock in the morning found him just leaving his desk, and he is often at work till 1 or 2, so many are the demands upon his time during the day an evening. When Sunday comes the usher lock the door, and the day is strictly observed, so far as quiet and absence of general callers are con cerned .- [Washington Letter.

PHOBIA, or spurious hydrophobia, which will have a good deal of interest for the medical profession. A 16-years-old boy died in the city from genuine hydrophobia the other day who, while suffering spasms, spat saliva in faces of his father for lost, as a little saliva had entered one eye. immediately went to bed and actually bad some symptoms of the disease, although it has been supposed that one human being could not communicate it to another, and any case it would take a good it to be felt. was in fact an aggravated case of bysteria wholly due to the imagination. But the sister' case appears really serious. She had a slight cut upon one lip, and, although she gave matter little thought and persisted in believing that the trouble would soon disappear, a considerable inflammation appeared there within day or two and remains, a puzzle to the doctors.

STATEMENT.-How impatient we are in these northern latitudes of looseness and intemperance of speech! Our measure of success is the moderation and low level of an individual's judgment. Doctor Channing's piety and wisdom had weight that in Boston the popular idea religion was whatever this eminen divine held. But I remember that his best friend, a man of guarded lips, speaking of him in a circle of his admirers, said, "I have known bim long, I have studied his character. and I believe him capable of virtue." An eminent French journalist paid a high compliment to the duke of Wellington when his documents were published, "Here are 12 volumes of military dispatches, and the word glory is not found in them."- Ralph Waldo Emerson in the Feb. that it took time to mature nations as well as ruary Century.

It is said that there is a, scheme to persuade President Arthur to go to Cincinnati in April at the time of a fruit growers' convention, and plant 21 trees in Eden park-one for each president who has been elected by the people Precedents for toiling in this way are not wanting, for Washington planted trees at Mt Vernon, Jefferson at Monticello, Jackson at the Hermitage, Garfield at Mentor, Hayes at Fremont and Buchanan at Wheatland, and Grant planted at least one tree at about the end of his second term in the South park at Chicago. West Virginia proposes to collect a license fee

from all traveling salesmen. A number of the states tried to tax outsiders in this way. while letting their own soliciting citizens go free, but the federal courts said that laws making such discrimination were unconstitutional whereupon Virginia charged a fee upon all drummers, foreign and domestic alike, and now the west state wants to do the same thing. Milwankee men are talking about a large factory for the production of glass tiles, for roofs. Wisconsin has an abundance of silicate. used in glass-making, and it is said that these tiles can be produced for "half the cost o shingles," that they last forever, and in all

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Sanday Republican of yesterday contains the usual amount and variety of entertaining and instructive reading matter embracing the following special features of interest:--

Springfield Note and Comment; Letters of Local News and Gossip from Warren, Amherst, Helyoke, Greenfield, Northampton, Westfield, Pittsfield, West Brookfield and Thompsonville, Meriden and Middletown, Ct.; Special Correspondence from Boston, New York and Hartford.

Wilde, Forbes and Freeman, as a bright Weman Saw Them, How the Æsthete, War Correspondent and Historian Looked and Acted in Washington, Wanderings About London-II; Sowing and Resp ing, Sermon by Rev Francis E. Paget; Kitty, an Original Story Written for The Sunday Republican Things About and For Women; Science and Mechanism; Theatrical Gossip; Poety; Miscellany.

Editorials: What We Did in the Line of "Coaquest." An Attack Upon the Citadel of Materialism Speaking for the Pope, the Periodical Cold, Ship-herd and Blaine; Personal and Political Notes. Move for a New Trial; Blaine's Great Scheme for

Bossing the Continent, as Told by One of his Friends; Our Washington Special; Foreign Matters; Miscellaneous Telegraphic News; Money and Business and the Latest Markets.

Single copies for sale at The Republican Counting Room, 5 cents; 50 cents a quarter; \$2 a year.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The 22d annual statement of the Equitable life assurance society will be found in another column. Steamer arrivals: At Boston, Nestorian from | The surplus, which was over nine millions a year ago, is now nearly 10 millions. The policies of the Equitable become "incontestable" after three years, when, in case of death, they are payable immediately. The outstanding assurance reaches the substantial sum of \$200,000,000.

> A daughter of ex-Secretary Evarts made herself a favorite in Washington society, not alone by her snowy complexion, gray-blue eyes and golden hair, but as well by her cups of chocolate. The Mexican minister used to say that in his own land no beverage was so delicious. It was made of the best already sweetened chocolate, broken and placed in a warm spot to melt. When afterward put into a farina kettle, boiling milk was poured upon it, and from the momer when the first drop of milk touched it until it was done it was stirred. It was allowed to boil for several minutes, and when it was served in delicate cups it was thick and almost jelly-like, and was capped with whipped cream. This is the way that Baker's vanilla chocolate should always e pre-

To-Night-In this city, at the Opera house, Wilbur opera company in "The Mascotte." At the First church, organ concert.

At Temple of Honor hall, meeting of Massasoit Temple of Honor. At Northampton, at the opera-house, George Holland in "Our American Cousin;" at the town ball,

French society's bull. At Shelburne Falls, at Union hall, Fifth Avenue company in "East Lynne." At Great Barrington, at the town hall, high school

entertainment. At Stafford Springs, Ct., at Central hall, St Kdward's Catholic fair.

At Broad Brook, Ct., at Parsons's hall, Catholic

SPRINGFIELD.

A correspondent writes as follows concerning the pamphlet lately issued by the business men's association for the purpose of setting forth the advantages of the city as a manufacturing point: While a cursory glance leads to a favorable impression, a detailed examination dispels it. The cut on the second page of the cover is a good representation of the First Baptist church as it appeared before the front was remodeled, some five years ago. But to label it "First church" can only be regarded as a historical outrage. And the full-page frontispiece would naturally convey to a stranger the idea that Springfield is a pretty little village of at least 100 buildings, snugly nestled in a grove on the banks of the willow-fringed Conneclicut and under the shadow of the towering Mt Tom. Of course his æsthetic sense would be touched. But if be desired to begin manufacturing here he might pardonably have some curiosity as to what other industries are to be found in the city, how much capital is invested and how many workmen are employed. He would, of course, be greatly interested in the statement that the police department has always been noted for its efficiency and that the cracking of banks and large mercantile houses may be said to be unknown, but after all he might banker after more detailed information about the business done in his own line or in those alhed and contributing to it. Consequently, when his eye at last lights on the heading "manufactures" he breathes easier-till he turns the page. Here, besides the armory, are mentioned five manufacturing companies out of the several, hundred in the city, a mere hap-hazard list of products being the only substitute. No idea of the money invested or amount produced of buttons, paper, boxes, tools and scores of other articles, and not even the number of companies is mentioned Neither have any pains been taken to give the people interested in local wholesale or retail trade, so that the coming man may know with whom he must compete in his new location, or how many of the articles needed for his work he

The Hill citizens who are striving to secure a line of Herdic coaches in Springfield merit the thanks of the community in as much as the agitation of the subject will doubtless stir up the horse-railroad company to increase their accommodations. But wouldn't it be well before starting a line of coaches from Winchester park to Carew street to undectake some missionary work in untilled fields? All the territory bordering on the upper part of Worthington street is destitute of public conveyances. and the residents would welcome the coaches with open arms. Suppose two lines were started between the Water-shops and the depot, one, to run through Walnut and Federal streets and down Worthington, and the other down Mill and up Main, they would stand the chance of good patronage, even if there was but one coach an bour, provided people could depend on their schedule time. But if the new enterprise should contine itself to Main and State streets the horse-railroad company, who have had the wisdom to reduce their fares to five cents within two years and to order open cars for summer use, and who are soon to lay a double track, would give them a hard rub.

can buy here.

Paul's church yesterday, and made "Character Building" the subject of a very interesting discourse in the evening. Speaking first in a general way of the character of nations, he thought men and that we as a nation are in our youth and subject to much youthful recklessness. which may affect our future condition. He mertioned and emphasized with many appropriate thoughts the necessary elements for building a character. First was decision, which was always shown to be a very prominent quality of great men. Every young man should have decided before passing the age of 22 what he should undertake in his future course. Other elements of character were moral courage, individuality, industry and manliness. He concluded with the remark, "Be true to nature and to your manhood and you will be true to your

Rev M. H. Harris of Worcester preached at St.

George Dwight was considerably more comfortable yesterday and has begun to recover the use of his paralyzed limbs. His friends are now hopeful of his recovery. Mr Dwight is pearly 70 years old and until the past year has always been in vigorous health. Recently he has shown some signs of weakening but has continued actively at work in the management of the gas-works. At the annual meeting of the company the other day he was voted a long vacation to enable him to recuperate.

George M. Ellis, a Boston and Albany brakeman, who lives on Sprague street in West Springfield, was seriously injured by the cars at Chester last sevening, being burt in the bowels,